CONGRESS.

SENATE DEBATE ON FINANCE.

A General Washing of Dirty Linen in the House.

MR. HALE'S DOUBLE SALARY

e more using to so will

The Senate Amendment to the Extra Naval Appropriation Concurred In.

SENATE.

BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS. Mr. Ingalls, (rep.) of Kansas, presented a peti-tion of citizens of his State, asking the passage of a law allowing soldiers in the late war bounty and 160 acres of land. Referred to the Committee on

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. AMES, (rep.) of Miss.—To authorize the appointment of a Major of Artillery. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Buckingham, (rep.) of Conn .- To fund he sum due the Prairie band of Pottawattomie Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian

By Mr. PRATT, (rep.) of Ind .- To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a final settlement with the Pottawattomic Indians of Michigan and diana under the existing treaty stipulations. By Mr. HITCHCOCK, (rep.) of Neb .- For the relief of the Mission St. James. Referred to the Com-

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Mr. MOBBILL, (rep.) of Vt., offered a resolution, mittee to inquire into the state of the law respect. ing the discharge from prisons of persons committed thereto by United States courts, and into the

persons the means of temporary subsistence. AN OFFICIAL CHANGE. Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House joint resolution to change the name and title of the United States Agent and Consul General at Alex-

expediency of providing for furnishing to such

andria, Egypt. Passed. PUBLIC PRINTING. Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Printing, reported back a bill to provide for printing the Biennial Register or Blue Book.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., thought the expenditures for printing by the several departments of

great increase in the business of the departments. The Government Printing Office now had to jurnish

The Government Printing Office now had to Jurnish blank books for custom houses throughout the country, internal revenue offices, &c.

Mr. Sargent, (rep.) Cal., thought there could be a great saving in the matter of public printing. He referred to the expenditures in departments having been increased, and said he had learned that since the abolition of the franking privilege \$100,000 had been expended by the government for scales to weigh mailable matter; besides, since that privilege had been abolished large amounts of money had been expended to send packages by express which formerly were sent by mail. The cost to the government now to send documents over the country was greater than before the franking privilege was abolished.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, agreed with the Senator from Calinornia, and would vote against printing every public document unless some means be adopted to distribute them.

Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., was giad to hear that there was to be economy in the matter of public printing.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, said he had received a notice that there were over 200 public documents waiting his order. The question in mis mind was how to distribute them. He supposed that other Senators were in the same difficulty. The BRENGLMENT AND REGISTEY OF VESSELS.

the oll was passed.

The brother and registry of vessels.

Mr. Boutwell, (red.) of Mass, from the Comattee on Commerce, reported back the bill mendatory of the act relating to the enrolment.

The assure of certain vessels. Passed.

vertain vessels. Passed.

Vertain vessels. Passed.

Vertain vessels. Passed.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of placing on the Pension Roll the names of all honorably discharged soldiers of the war of 1812, irrespective of their terms of

tion introduced by him a lew days ago, directing the Secretary of the Treashry to inform the Senate as to the quantity of cotton seized since the war, the amount of the proceeds of sales and the disposition thereof, &c. Passed.

LONG HOURS.

Mr. HITCHCOK, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a resolution that after Monday next the Senate meet daily at ten o'clock and take a recess from halipast five to seven o'clock P. M.

Mr. SUNNER, (rep.) of Mass., objected.

THE SALARY REPEAL.

Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of Iowa, asked that the House hill to establish the compensation of Senators, Representatives and Delegates be taken up.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

THE BANKBUFT LAW.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented petitions of the citizens of New York against the repeal of the Bankbupt law, and asking that it be amended. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

FINANCE, CUERRNCY AND DEBT.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution reported by the Committee on Finance was taken up.

Mr. Sherman, of Obio, said it seemed to be the

mended. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Finance, Curberrey And Debt.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution reported by the Committee on Finance was taken up.

Mr. Sherman, of Obio, said it seemed to be the dearce of the Senate to enlarge upon this debate. He did not propose to engage in it, but hoped Senators would exbress their views, as it was the desire of the committee to ascertain as near as possible the wish of the Senate, and know whether such desire was for an enlargement or contraction of the currency or a return to specie payment.

Mr. Boutwell, of Missachusetts, looked with apprehension upon any plan to return to specie payment by way of contraction. The shock caused by contraction would be detrimental to both the private and public interesting the country. He favored maintaining the volume of currency at the minimum point established by law, and walting for the development of the resources of the country. He had examined with care all the propositions submitted to the Senate. They were principally of two sorts, contemplating either contraction or expansion, but he did not propose now to enter into the argument of the question. He left it to be his duty to resist an expansion of the currency, as such plan would postpone the day of return to specie payment. On the other hand, contraction would injure the business interests of the currency, as not plan would postpone the day of return to specie payment. On the other hand, contraction would injure the business interests of the currency ago. He thought lift the government added a dollar to the volume of currency, or he might term it "our broken promises," it would be little less than the perpetration of a public crime. He hoped Congress would not authorize the chargement of the circulation.

Mr. Frerry, (rep.) of Mich., did not believe there was much difference in the Senate of the currency required. The only difference was in the method of doing it. It could not be denied that there was prostration should be continued by the "let alone"

think a larger amount than the outstanding legal tenders?

Mr. MORTON—We have, but we never had enough gold on hand at one time to authorize us or make it safe for us to redeem these notes in coin.

Mr. Sunner—My friend is aware that when we had gold we paid off the debt instead of paying the running daily obligations of the government.

Mr. Morton replied that had the daily obligations been so paid the coin would have been taken up and the freasury bankrupt in 48 hours.

Mr. Sunner—Was the original suspension of specie payments making our paper inconvertible essentially a war measure to carry on the war, and therefore should it not have been terminated immediately after the war?

Mr. Morton—I agree with the Senator, and yet it does not change my course of argument. It was a war measure, and the understanding was when the notes were issued that they would, be paid when the country was able. The war ceased seven years ago, but the consequences are unon up and the understanding was seven years ago, but the consequences are unon up and the understanding was seven years ago, but the consequences are unon up and the understanding was seven years ago, but the consequences are unon up and the understanding was seven years ago, but the consequences are unon up and the understanding was seven years ago, but the consequences are unon up and the understanding was seven years ago, but the consequences are unon up and the understanding was seven years ago, but the consequences are unon up and the understanding was when the notes were issued that they would, be paid when the country was able. The war ceased seven years ago, but the consequences are unon up and the understanding was when the notes were issued that they would the paid the understanding was when the notes were issued that they would the paid the understanding was when the notes were issued that they would the paid the understanding the u

to-day, and one of them is we are not practically able to redeem our notes. There is a sort of fanaticism about specie payment. I had it once rather bad myself, but experience and the fapse of time cured me. The Bank of England suspended in 1797, by order of the government, expecting to resume again in three months, yet it did not resume for 20 years. He was in favor of a return to specie payment when the condition of the country would permit it. He inquired if this was the time to adopt definite measures to return to specie payment while a panic was in existence? The return to specie payment to specie payment to specie payment the denied that the panic facilitated matters for a return to apecle payment.

Mr. Morribia, (rep), of Vt., inquired if the gentleman did not receptize the fact that during this panic there had been a large addition to the circulation by drawing on the \$44,000,000 reserve.

Mr. Morron replied in the affirmative, and stated that the poincy was beneficial to the country. He thought there had been a recovery from the panic to some extent. He made the assertion, without lear of successful contradiction, that this panic was not brought about by any deject in the currency; while the railroad and other stocks went dewn our currency appreciated in value. A good physician always looked at the character of the disease before prescribing, and the causes of this panic were the same as those in countries where they nave nothing but gold and silver coin; panics occurred in those countries even more frequently; England had two panics to our one. In all countries they were brought about by some sudden and unexpected event. The failure of Jay Cooke, who was regarded as a strong banker, caused a loss of confidence all over this country. The unexpected event. The failure of Jay Cooke, who was regarded as a strong banker, caused a loss of confidence all over this country. The banks held all the money they had, and collected all they could, and would not loan on any security. The suspension of specie payments had generally been the remedy for a panic, not the resumption. He wished it to be understood that the true relief for pahies during the last 100 years had not been resumption, nor contraction, and he did not believe they would cure ours. He favored a small addition wished it to be understood that the true relief for pables during the last 100 years had not been resumption, nor contraction, and he did not believe they would cure ours. He favored a small addition to the volume of the currency as the true remedy. The government did all in its power to relieve the panic at the beginning, and the issue of a part of the \$44,000,000 reserve did much to restore confidence. The very knowledge that the currency was being enlarged induced people to put their money out. He believed the panic could be shortened, and every day that it was so lessened would be a great blessing. The English and French governments never let panics run their course, but did all in their power to shorten them. He believed that it the government had in the beginning put out the whole of that \$44,000,000 reserve the panic would have been stopped immediately. The Fresident and Secretary of the Treasury, however, anticipated that there were would be a falling off in the revenues of the government, and the money would be needed to carry it on.

SUPREME COPET PRINTING.

Mr. CARPENDER, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a bill to provide for the printing for the United States Supreme Court. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Bogy, (dem.) of Mo., gave notice that he would address the Senate to-morrow on the resolution reported from the Finance Committee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At three O'clock P. M., on motion of Mr. Congling, (rep.) of N. Y., the Senate went into executive Session.

At five o'clock the doors were reopened, and the

HOLIDAY RECESS.

At five o'clock the doors were reopened, and the resolution to adjourn over during the nolidays was received from the House. It having been read, Mr. Edmunds objected to its jurther consideration

Mr. Edmunds objected to its intriner consideration to-day.

The CHAIR replied that it was a joint resolution and the objection would not hold.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to adjourn, and the motion was jost by a vote of 22 yeas to 26 nays.

Mr. HAMILTON, (dem.) of Md., moved that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the

resolution.
Mr. EDMUNDS renewed his objection, and raised

resolution.

Mr. Edmunds renewed his objection, and raised the point of order that under the twenty-sixth rule the resolution must lie over. It could not be considered except by unanimous consent.

The Chair read the nineteenth rule and overruled the point of order of the gentleman from Vermout (Mr. Edmunds). The resolution, having been read, was before the Senate, and must be disposed of in some way.

Mr. Thurman believed the resolution should be amended so as to provide for an adjournment on next Tuesday. He believed the Judiciary Committee would report on the Bankrupt bill to-morrow, and that the report would be such as to command the dinanimous approval of the Senate; then the bill would become the law of the land; but, should the adjournment be ordered from to-morrow, it could not become a law before the holidays. The Senators would be doing an injustice to their constituents to adjourn over now. For himself he could not let a law remain on the statute books which every day was being used for the purpose of blackmailing and ruining men.

Mr. Hamilton did not see that anything could be

mailing and ruining men.

Mr. Hamilton did not see that anything could be accomplished by remaining here; the probabilities were that the Senate would adjourn over from Fri-

were that the Senate would adjourn over from Friday to Monday.

Mr. HURMAN—No, no.

Mr. HAMILTON—You say, No, no; I say, Yes, yes. The debating character of the Senate would never let a bill pass without debate; not one, from an eclipse of the sun down to closing up a barber shop on sunday, (Laughter.) He denied that the bill could be passed in a day with all these lawyers in the Senate. Again, the President was not here, and the bill could not become a law, not even if Congress should pass it before the holidays. He thought the time for Congress to meet should be changed to after the holidays anyhow.

Mr. Thurman thought the Senate was bound to stay and consider the matter calmly and deliberately.

Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., moved to refer the reso-

Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Civil Service and Re-trenchment. Lost by a rising vote of 22 yeas to 24

nays.
Mr. Spencer, (rep.) of Ala., moved to adjourn.
Lost by a vote of 21 year to 23 nays. Mr. Locan. (rep.) of Ill., said the scene reminded him of years gone by. He did not blame his democratic friends for pressing the adjournment. The responsibility did not rest on them, but on the majority here. He was glad the majority had one recruit from the democratic side (Mr. Thurman), and he appealed to his friends on the republican side, after the chairman of the Judiciary Committee gave notice that his committee was ready to report on a measure which should be repealed—a measure which was being used as one of oppression to grind down the debtor class—not to stand trifling with the great interests of the people. He did not wonder at the people of the country complaining and denouncing Congress: it was because Congress did not take that interest in measures which they ought to.

which they ought to.

Mr. West moved to adjourn, which was agreed
to—yeas 21 and nays 18, and at ten minutes past
six o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1873. A PERSONAL MATTER OF DIRTY LINEN.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. Y., rising to a personal explanation, referred to an amendment offered during yesterday's proceedings by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, directing that whenever any fees should be paid to any member of Congress, as an agent or counsel of the United States while he was such member, the amount of such fees should be deducted from his compensation as member. He said this was intended to fix on the records and debates of the House a stigma on him (Mr. Hale), a deliberate and planned insult, and as such he accepted it. He proceeded to give the history of his bugagement as agent and counsel of the United States on the mixed British and American Commission; of his notifying the Secretary of State after his election as a member that, under the act of 1808, he could not continue to act in a professional relation with the United States; of the Secretary of State requesting him to continue in charge of the case, and of Congress pa-sing a joint resolution authorizing his continued employment as counsel. If there was anything in these facts to justify the attempt to fasten a stigma on him he would be

giad to take it. Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., asked Mr. Hale whether he did not receive during the time of his professional service more than he received as a member of Congress, even at the rate of \$7,500. Mr. HALE—The question of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldridge) is simply impertinent,

and as such I decline to answer it. If he desires to know how much I have received in my professional capacity he will have to inquire from other ources.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I thought that something which

the gentleman said yesterday was impertinent too. Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa.—The point is that the gentleman was the recipient of fees from the United States government at the same time that he drew pay as a member of Congress. Does he

think that its morally right?

Mr. Hale—I did it under the authority of Congress. I did it properly, lawfully; precisely as those gentlemen from Wisconsin and Indiana take fees from their clients while members of the House. The occasion of this assault upon me was manifest. I had, the day before yesterday, in reply to remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldridge), in courteous language, and in a parlia-Eidridge), in courteous language, and in a parliamentary manner, expressed my views on the pending bill. I expressed myself without hesitation, without scruping to say precisely what I meant to say. Within a very short time after I made those remarks I was kindly warned by a distinguished gentleman on this floor that a castigation was in store for me; that children must not cry when hard knocks were given. I answered the gentleman with as much courage as I could assume under such a formidable demonstration, that the children in my part of the House would be ready whenever the children in his part of the House were. The gentleman from Manschusetts (Mr. Butter) did not see fit to prepare the castigation thus to be administered, but he progured it to be administered

by reaching his great arm around the gentieman from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldridge) and through him procured the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Wilson) to present the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER—Not a word of truth in it.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Ind.—The gentleman is entirely mistaken. The gentleman from Massachusetts never said one word to me on the subject.

Mr. Eldridge—And I say that every word relating to me in regard to that matter is untrue.

Mr. HAIK—If the gentleman who gave me the information will allow me I will name him.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me. I will give all the information.

ormation.

If the floor until I finish my emarks. I say that I have the authority of a gentleman on the floor whom I will name, if he permits ne, for saying that the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Wilson) came before the

need to their consistents that they were opposed to the measure, aided by the susteringe in the passage of the bill. Mr. Hale then referred to several votes taken at the last session on the salary question, minimating that in some of the votes Mr. Wilson had dodged by refraining from voting. With such a record new as not surprised that the gentleman from Indiana mad been selected as the instrument to make that attack upon him. It was not an uncommon thing to fine, even among the beasts, those who, when defield themselves, were an axions to define those may puddle, with the hair of raggled with the last of the control of the cont

should, therefore, never have adverted to the fact of his having orawn that double pay had not that gentleman the other day characterized the legislation or the Forty-second Congress as uhfair, unmanly and dishonest. He had fully determined, however, to bring the facts to the gentleman's attention, but his irlend from Indiana (Mr. Wilson) got the floor before him and to the gentleman's attention, but his friend from Indiana (Mr. Wilson) got the floor belore him and took away his thunder. (Langnter.) They had no right to compiain that the gentleman had been receiving \$10,000 a year as counsel for the goverilment at the same time that he was receiving \$7,500 as a member of Congress. The law awarded it to him and the bond gave it to him. But they had a right to complain that that gentleman, while thus drawing \$17,500 a year, had been denouncing them for drawing \$7,500 a year. It looked like the rich man taking the one ewe lamb of the poor man. (Laughter.) He could refer that gentleman to high authority. Let him look at the fourth chapter of St. John, where the woman taken in adultery was brought before the Savfour; He said, turning to her accusers. "Let him who is without sin among you cast the first stone." Could his friend (Mr. Hale) have led the stoning party on that occasion—(laughter)—as he had led the salary repeal party in the House? They all went out and leit the woman standing alove before the Saviour, and He said, "Woman, go, and sin no more." That is what they intended to do in this House on the question of salary—(laughter)—only their accusers had not gene out. (Continued laughter).

REDEMPTION OF LOANS.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, to turnish this House with a statement of the total amount or money received on temporary loans under the acts of February 25, March 17 and July 16, 1852, and the act of June 30, 1864, stating specialty the largest amount on deposit under each act at any time, the rate of interest thereon, together with the amount or said certificates were outstanding. Also whether any of the said certificates, and, if so, what amount, were paid and redeemed out of the redemption fund of \$30,000,000 authorized by said acts to be held by the Secretary for the prompt payment of said loans.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Mr. COX, (dem.) o

the past six years as 220 lives and 40 vessels, and contains a list of the same. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COIN CERTIFICATES.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill authorizing the issue of certificates for the net coinage value of gold bullion deposited at the imits and assay offices. Referred to the Committee on Coinage.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE,
The SPYAKER announced that he had appointed Messis, E. R. Hoat, of Mass.; Cox, of N. Y., and Hazleton, of Wis., regents of the Smithsonian Institute for the next two years.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION,
Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Onio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the senate amendment to the bill making appropriations for the extraordinary expenses of the naval service, increasing the amount from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

The amendment was concurred in.

REPORTERS' SALARIES.

Mr. GARFIELD also reported a bill appropriating \$25,185 for the year's saiary of the five official reporters of the debates. Passed.

CLAIMS OF LOVAL SOUTHERNERS.

Mr. SEXER, (rep.) of Va., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on War Claims to inquire as to the expediency of extending the time within which loyal adherents to the government of the United States during the war may flie their claims, in conformity with the act of March \$, 1871. Adopted.

RULES OF PROCEDURE:

A report from the Committee on Rules, propos-

in conformity with the act of March 3, 1871. Adopted.

RULES OF PROCEDURE:

A report from the Committee on Rules, proposing to amend the rules, so that it will not be in order to have a vote by years and nays on a motion to suspend the rules unless a majority of the House second the motion, as in the case of seconding the previous question, was submitted.

Much opposition was made to it on the democratic wide of the House.

After a long discussion the rule was recommitted. Mr. Dawss (rep.) of Mass., offered a concurrent resolution of adjournment over the holidays, from to-morrow fill Monday, oth of January. Adopted.

PRINTING AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A resolution to print 225,000 copies each of the agricultural reports of 1872 and 1873 gave rise to a discussion, involving the question of the renewal of the franking privilege and the reduction of expenses for printing public documents.

The resolution was agreed to.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Mr. SESSIONS, (rep.) of N. Y., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War Jor an estimate of the cost of deepening and widening the maximals.

channels of the rivers and narbors connecting Lake Huron with Lake Eric. Adopted.

Mr. Laurence, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to report
in the Copyright law requires a copyright fee to be
paid on each number, or only on each volume of a
periodical, and, if the former, to report a bill
which shall require a lee only for each volume.
Adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, introduced a Postal Telegraph bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

NATIONAL BANK CHANGES.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee on Banking and Chirrency, reported a bill authorizing the Second National Bank of Havana, N. Y., to change its name to that of the Havana National Bank of Havana, N. Y., Passed.

ther consisting and chartency, reported a oni authorizing the Second National Bank of Havana, N. Y., to change its name to that of the Havana National Bank of St. Anthony, Minn., to change its location to Minneapolis, and to change its name to the Merchants' National Bank of Minneapolis. Passed.

Mr. Stowell, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire Into the right, title and claim of the United States to the Failroad from Danville, Va., to Greensboro, N. C., Known as the Piedmont Railroad. Adopted.

LAND CERTIFICATES TO RAILROADS.

Mr. ORR, (rep.) of lowa, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to certify no lands to any railroad company when such lands are claimed under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and to take no further action in any such case till the whole subject can be investigated and same general action taken by Congress. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachuscuts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. It provides that any proprietor of a public inn, a place of entertainment, a line of stage coaches, or other means of transportation, or of a cemetery, benevolent institution or public school, wholly or parily endowed for public use, who shall make any distinction as to ondition of servitude, shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 for each offence, and shall be hable to the citizens thereby injured in damages to be recovered in an action of debt, such action to be prosecuted in any united States Court or District Court having jurisdiction." He gave notice that he would ask action on it to-improve.

on it to-morrow.

Various bills, of no general interest, were introduced and referred, on the supposition that there would be no session next Monday.

The House at twenty minutes to five adjourned.

THE HONORED DEAD.

Funeral of Professor Agassiz at Cam bridge Yesterday.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1873. The funeral of the late Louis John Rudolph Agassiz, the greatest naturalist of modern times, and one of the most beloved of all the philanthropists of the nineteenth century, occurred in Cam bridge this afternoon. For an hour, during the tolled in unison a requiem to the manes, and all walked about with sad and solemn steps. Such a scene of general mourning has not pefore been witnessed here since the day of the burial of Abraham Lincoln.

Appleton chapet, on the grounds of Harvard University, had been appropriately decked for the occasion. The choir balustrade, as well as that of the entire gallery, was draped in sombre black, caught up at intervals in graceful folds, and festooned with evergreens and callas. The entire chancel was draped in black, the floral decorations being placed outside of the drapery and forming a pleasing contrast. Upon the front of the pulpit was a cross, formed of the choicest and most fragrant exotics and ferns, from each side of which depended festoons of smilax, caught up with clusters of white camellias. Below this cross was another, formed of evergreen foliage, while still lower down, at the foot of the pulpit, was a wreath formed of carnations, roses and other choice and fragrant flowers. Upon the font at the right of the pulpit rested ar elaborate floral design in the form of a pyramid. from which depended to the floor testoons of passion vine and smilax. Upon the opposite side, at the left of the pulpit, was a table, which was also draped in black. Upon the table rested a large basket of roses, violets and other flowers. Over the front of this table hung a wreath of English ivy and violets. The partithe retiring room, was also draped in black and festooned with leaves of laurel. At the centre, over the pulpit, was a large wreath, which was connected with crosses on either hand by festoons of smilax. From each of these crosses depend wreaths of evergreen. Above the wreath was a wreaths of evergreen. Above the wreath was a cross of fragrant white flowers, while the entire decorations were surmounted with an ivy cross, flanked with ivy leaves.

The remains, enclosed in a rosewood casket, draped with white cloth and free from ornamentation, lay in the parlor until fifteen minutes before two o'clock, when the hearse was drawn up to the door, and the casket was brought out and deposited therein by three of the undertaker's assistants.

door, and the casket was brought out and deposited therein by three of the undertaker's assistants. The hearse was then driven through living and Cambridge streets to the chapel, while the carriages containing the immediate relatives of the deceasel proceeded to the chapel by another route and through the college grounds. On arriving at the chapel the casket was placed upon a bier and borne up the centre aisle and placed before the altar. The top of the casket was completely hidden beneath a profusion of rarest and most beautiful flowers, in the forms of wreaths, anchors, crosses and other emblems—the tributes of loving friends.

While the casket was being borne slowly up the broad aisle, the organist, Mr. K. K. Paine, performed a voluntary from the final chorus of the "Passion Music," by Sebastian Bach.

The services were then begun with the chanting of the "Pie Jesu" from the requiem of Cherubini's Second Mass, by the Harvard Glee Club.

The burial service, from the King's Chapel Liturgy, was impressively read by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., the preacher of the University, and was immediately followed by the singing of the hyma, "Go to the Grave," set to original music by the organist, who is Professor of Music in the University.

The organ then played the "Dead March" in Saul,

the organist, who is Professor of Music in the University.

The organ then played the "Dead March" in Saul, during the execution of which an opportunity was given those who wished to gaze upon the features of the great man. With the exception of a marble paleness and marked rigidity, there was but little change noticed from his appearance when in life. The same genial and placid expression remained, and, though the kindly light that once beamed from his speaking eyes was forever quenched, there seemed to hover about his mouth a contented smile that betokened a peaceful rest.

After the viewing of the body the casket was closed, and the funeral cortege proceeded to Mount Auburn, where the remains were deposited in the "Carey lot," there being no special ceremonics.

Among the notables who were present were

Mount Anburn, where the remains were deposited in the "Carey lot," there being no special ceremonies.

Among the notables who were present were Vice President Henry Wilson, Governor Washburn and Colonels Palifrey and Storer, of his staff; a representation of the Executive Council, the President, Corporation and Overseers of Harvard University; lour professors of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College; the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology; President Bouve and Council of the Boston Natural History Society; members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Saturday and Friday Cubs; Chief Justice Gray and ex-Chief Justice Bigelow; Professor Guyot, Drs. Brown-Sequard and Morrill Wyman; ex-Governor Claffin, Professor Joe: Parker, Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, Mr. George P. Sauger, Richard H. Dana, Jr., Colonel M. P. Wilder, James T. Fields, General Benham, Mr. Emory Washburn, Henry W. Paine, Nathantel Thaver, Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., ex-President Walker, Mr. John Cummings, Charles L. Fint and other members of the Board of Agriculture; John Anderson, of New York; Professors Matile and Benjamin Pierce.

Rev. Dr. Péabody will preach the funeral sermon next Sunday Iorenoon at Appleton chapel.

Sudden Death.

Susan Steancy, a domestic in a disreputable house in East Fourteenth street, died suddenly yesterday atternoon, and being friendless and moneyless the remains were sent to the Morgue for the investigation of Deputy Coroner Leo.

Yesterday morning Henry J. Consor, supposed to have been a seaman, 35 years of age and a native No. 9 Cherry street, by cutting his throat with a knile. As deceased had no home, friends or means, the remains were sent to the Morgue and Coroner Herrman notified to noid an inquest.

Killed by a Fall. Coroner Herrman was yesterday called to 212 Eim street to hold an inquest on the body of Peter Bonner, a man 35 years of age and a native of Ireland, who was killed the evening previous by accidentally lalling from the roof of premises 41 Spring street, which he was repairing.

Louisa Brown, a German woman, 40 years of age who on Wednesday night accepted lodgings in the Leonard street police station, was taken sick early A SPICY LITIGATION.

The World Life Insurance Company Said To Be on Its Last Legs-The "Hand in Hand Bund" Takes a Hand in Its Downfall-What the Cause of

The World Life Insurance company of this city is in a bad way just at present if the assertions of the Bund "Hand in Hand" of this city are to be credited. The company and this bund are just now in litigation, and the charges and counterserious. It seems that the quarrel, if the present difficulty can be so called, broke out last Novem ber and the results promise to open a wide field for investigation. A contract has existed be-tween the company and the bund since 1872, by which the former agreed to insure the lives of all th members of the association who were found on being medically examined, sound in health, for sum not less than \$1,000, and to pay to the individuals for whose benefit insurance was made \$100 whenever an insured member died. The contract is a very peculiar one, and would require a regular Phila delphia lawyer's legal acumen to make compre hensible to the average mind. The difficulty between the company and the bund was seriously started, it is believed, by an attempt on the part of the bund to break the contract on the ground

THE WORLD COMPANY IS ON ITS LAST LEGS. and that, for the protection of the members of the bund, the company should make some terms with the insured which would be mutually satisfactory. Quite's correspondence has already ensued be-tween the officers of the band and those of the company, the former claiming that although they have pany the latter would give them no satisfaction.
The following letter, which was finally sent to the
President of the company by the President of the
bund, brought, it is said, the efforts looking to a
compromise to a sudden close:—

BOUND HAND IN HAND, No. 160 Broadway, New YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

BOUND HAND IN HAND, No. 160 Broadway.

JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM, Esq., Fresident:

JIMES RIN-YOURS of the 14th inst. received and contents noted. I sam hully satisfied that any turther attempts on my part to obtain plain and distinct replies to questions pertaining to our business will be met by the same array of generalities as is therein contained. We have been rully persunded for some time that your company did not desire new usiness, and would like to get rid of old policies it possible. Your action in regard to the applications in question, their retention for such length of time without satisfactory reply to repeated inquiries regarding them, and their final wholessic rejection fully confirm our view. The action you have seen fit to take, not only to. this but, other questions, has, in, our opinion, amounted to a breach of contract, and we have been the totake, not only to. This but, other questions, has, in, our necessary can who have been declined by you, to eak an amagement with some other life insurance company. Many of our present members may also prefer under the circumstances to withdraw from your commany and incurred by you. Are you prepared to make any proposition to the cancellation of any number of policies? We are desirous of carrying on any relation which must of necessity exist between us in a friendly manner, if there should prove to be any desire on your part to recognize the rights of the Bund Hand in Hand members to fair dealing from you; if not, it will become the duty of the officer of the bund, in order to protect the interests of its members, to take such legal steps as may be within their reach. Yours, respectfully.

Albert El.Sasser.

President of the Bund.

The answer to this came a short time after in the

their reach. Yours, respecting their reach. Yours, respecting the President of the Bind.

The answer to this came a short time after in the shape of a summons from the company, calling upon the bund to stand by its contract. In other words, the President of the company made affidavit, alleging that the bund was conspiring with the New York Life Insurance Company to deprive it of its rights, and making some serious charges against the officers of the board as to the way they made use of the moneys placed in their charge, The affidavit also charges that the bund is nothing more nor less than a "branch" of the company, and that all it is and expects to be it owes to the company. On the strength of this showing by the company, on the 8th inst., Judge Freedman granted an injunction, prohibiting the company irom disposing of its funds in any way. This was a serious Matter For The BUND.

As by the terms of the injunction they were unable to come to the relief of their sick memoers who were in want, and as the total number of members is said to be 20,000, it can readily be perceived that the injunction became no langhing matter for a great many deserving people. The officers of the bund, however, succeeded in getting, through their attorney (Mr. J. R. Reymert), on the 13th inst., a modification of the injunction, so that they could use their numbs for the sick and needy, but which still prevents them from doing anything whatever looking to transferring life insurances held by members of the bund to any other company from the World Company. The affidavits which secured the modification were made by the President and Superintendent of the Bund, and contain

Some Extraordinary Statements.

The affidavit of Seidel, the Superintendent

contain

SOME EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS.

The affidavit of Seidel, the Superintendent, states that the total number of policies held by the company is 3,581, 1,500 of the policy holders being members of the bund. According to the last annual report of the company, the Superintendent of the Bund states that the receipts of the company were.

\$197,566

Cash and deposits in bank......

THE HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Thirty-eighth Anniversary Celebrated Last Evening-Admirable Results Accomplished During the Past Year.
The thirty-eighth anniversary of the Society for

the Relief of Halt Orphans and Destitute Children was held last night at the asylum, No. 67 West Tenth street. The children were all neatly dressed. the boys with roses in their buttonholes. A large number of ladies well known in charitable ifistitutions witnessed the exercises, which were of more

than ordinary interest.

After prayer by Rev. R. R. Booth and the singing of a bright Christmas carol by the children the manager's report was read by Mr. Jessup. It manager's report was read by Mr. Jessup. It showed that the institution was in a prosperous condition, and was doing all it could to educate the many half orphans confided to its care in the best possible minner. Since December 17, 1872, 95 children have been admitted, 85 were dismissed, 77 were returned to parents or iriends, 4 were placed in situations, 3 sent to the West by the Children's Aid Society. During the year 297 were cared for, and at present 220 are yet in the asylum. Since its establishment 325 half orphans have been educated by the society.

The Freasurer's repogt was read, showing that the cost of carrying on the asylum was not over \$85 a year per chied, and that there was a balance of \$861 57 in the treasury. The expenses for the past it months were less than \$17,000. The physician's report was read, showing that the children were in very good health and that but few cases of lithess had occurred.

The following were elected officers for 1874:—Mrs. George B. Phelps, No. 137 East Sixth street, First Directress; Mrs. William G. Bail, No. 3 East Ninth street, Second Directress; Mrs. John A. Bradley. No. 9 East Fourteenth street, Treasurer; Mrs. Daniel D. Lord, No. 45 West Nineteents street, Secretary, and Mrs. Rosina P. Hudson, Marron.

The children then gave some very lunny recitations, which showed that they were remarkably intelligent for their age. They sang a whistling song, the effect of which was quite unique, the girls trilling, while the boys were whistling. Rev. Dr. Vincent and Dr. Rylance then delivered addresses to the children, exhorting them to study diligently, and always to obey their teachers. The exercises then closed, and the audience went away greatly pleased with the admirable results of this execilent institution. showed that the institution was in a prosperous

THE FOG-WRAPPED CITY.

How the Mists Veiled the Metropolis Yesterday—Scenes in the Streets and on the Rivers—Delay of Ferryboats—The Un-lucky Steamer Westfield Aground.

The fog which enwrapped the metropolis all of Tuesday night, through Wednesday, and settled, still heavy and dark, with the nightfall, still lurked over the city yesterday morning, as though loath to take the wings of the wind and ny to more accustomed locations. On Wednesday, at midnight, the heavy shroud of mist held all the city's smoke and exhalations in heavy fetters, and the air was chill and raw with its unpleasant influence. Toward two o'clock yesterday morning a light wind prevailed, and it seemed as though the great vapor bank was taking its departure; but between four and five o'clock it again settled down with all its clammy unpleasantness, and as daylight dawned it seemed as though the earth's surface was steaming. When the sun arose there appeared for a time indications that the mist was soon to be dispersed by its genial warmth, but for more than an hour his ardent beams failed to pierce the armor of flimsy cloud that had octopus-like thrown its arms about the city and held it in its moist, unwholesome embrace, Nevertheless the fog was not so extraordinarily dense as on Wednesday morning, and it was especially noticeable that the stratum was deeper, or, in other words, that it had ascended somewhat and was more ranfied. Looking up the streets and avenues of the city, the vista had at times a pleasing effect that was suggestive of weird unreality, the faint outlines of massive buildings and climbing spires being at times almost poetic in their soft, dreamlike dimness. There was not enough of the fog, however, to seriously impede business in the city or to make either

hazardous; but down on the bay, the harbor and along the river surfaces there was a great steamy bank of mist, ever changing, rising, falling dispersing and again gathering in close mass that made the variety of scene as attractive as a panorama of dissolving views. Then there was the same clangor of noises as on the preceding day, the hoot of giant whistles and the soft, muffled clangor of the bells. To stand on one of the plers and watch the phantom ships that slowly stole into and out of sight was an occupation not by any means monotonous, but, on the contrary, somewhat interesting. At one time from the Battery esplanade there was a singular scene presented by the fact that the topmasts of no less than seven vessels were visible within an arc of 500 yards of the observer, and that not a vestige of any other portion of the ships was to be seen. The rigging and ropes that ascended to and supported the slender shatts were readily discernible in several of them, and it seemed as though they were poles planted in a bank of intangible cloud. Presently a lighter loomed in sight, her

PEDESTRIANISM OR VEHICULAR LOCOMOTION

they were poles planted in a bank of intangible cloud. Presently a lighter loomed in sight, her great square sall looking like a black wall of sheet iron, lazy and sombre. A few minutes later she had passed, and as

THE FAINT SUNLIGHT.

Struggling through the gloom, struck upen the other side of the sail, the canvas stood up, white and fiat, from the dim surroundings and background. The ferryboats at this time felt some difficulty in making their trips, but no collisions or serious accidents occurred owing to the caution generally displayed. There were some hair-breadth escapes, and a few vessels just grazed each other, but there was no first class smash, and as a consequence there was no first class smash, and as a consequence there was nothing of especial interest to record beyond the fact that the boats did not run so frequently on their trips as is the custom in fine weather. The result was, of course, that some delay was experienced by the thousands who are required to be at their places of business early; but all were, after a time, safely transported. It was especially noticeable that the log seemed to ching with great pertuncity to a belt of the central sife face of the rivers, even when along the immediate

FRONT OF THE DOCKS

the vision was comparatively unobstructed for 2 hundred yards. These log veins were extremely dense, and the vapor was very white in some instances. Towards ten o'clock, however, a light wind sprung up, and by eleven o'clock the rivers were so clear that ordinary prudence and watchinless made it a matter of comparative ase to navigate the barbor in any direction. From that time throughout the day there was little or no inconvenience experienced, and, though it was generally believed the log would settle again at sundown, beerybody was agreeably disappointed. There was an intimation of moisture in the air last hight, but the air was clear, and it looked as though the visitation of loggy weather had terminated. Twenty-four hours of frost would dispelit unquestionably, and at midnig

were that this morning would break bright and clear.

THE ONLY NOTEWORTHY CASUALTY of the day was the following:—The Staten Island ferryboat Westfield, in consequence of the heavy log Wednesday night, did not make her usual trip down at a quarter to twelve P. M., but remained in her dock until six o'clock yesterday morning, when, although the fog was still very thick, she ventured out with a small number of passengers. The vessel was run at a very slow rate of speed, from the jact that it was impossible to see 20 feet ahead. When the Westfield was in what Captain Vreeland supposed to be the neighborhood of the Robbins' Reef Lighthouse he listened attentively, but could hear no sound from the fog bell located there, and so, thinking he was mistaken in the locality, proceeded on his way. He had gone but a short distance, however, when his boat tan

boat fan

HARD AND FAST ON THE BRIGHTON PLATS,
or, as it is generally called by boatmen,
or he plate it is a first very great, as
thoughts of the terrible explosion that occurred
some two years ago on the Wesfield passed
through their brain, many of them thinking that
another such disaster was to happen. However,
no explosion took place, and it was found that,
with the exception of the vessel being grounded
hard and fast, but little harm was done, and during
the morning the passengers were taken ashore in
small boats. About seven o'clock last night the
ferryboats' Middletown and Northfield, sided by
the Quarantine tug Hopkins, were made last to
the grounded vessel, and, after an hour's hard
work, succeeded in getting her off. She was at
once towed to Citton landing, where it was discovered that she had sustained but little damage,
some of her floor planking only being started. She
leaked so little that her donkey pump kept her
iree of water.

THE NEWARK LIBEL SUITS.

Prompt Acquittal of a Reporter Charged with Libelling a City Official—A Vic-

One of the most important of the alleged libel by newspaper publishers, editors and reporters on city officials in Newark was commenced and concluded yesterday in the Court of Quarter Ses. sions there, before Judge Gifford and a full Bench and a crowded court room. In this case the defendant. Edward Mullen, stood indicted for having, as alleged, while acting in the capacity of reporter for a local paper, the Neuark Daily Journal, maliciously composed and written a certain article which was published last September, in which it was set forth that City Counsel William N. Francis was placed

"IN A BAU FIX" in consequence of a positive statement made by in consequence of a positive statement made by one Florian Leyers to the defendant, in presence of competent witnesses, and which was to the effect that he, Leyers, had had a claim against the city for \$850, but that when he went to get his money Francis compelled him to sign a paper for double the amount, \$1,700. The evidence acquired went to show that Mullen had obtained the statement from Leyers, but that what was published in the paper was not the article as prepared by defendant. The headings had been written by the editor of the paper, and the original matter furnished, which was styled

A MERE MENORANDUM

of the facts, so altered as to be entirely unlike the latter. The editor of the paper was placed on the stand and asked by the prosecution if he knew who wrote the article. He said as did, but declined to divelge the identity of the writer, forasmuch as such evidence might tend to criminate himself. The Court sustained the position taken by the witness. It was also shown that Mullen was and is a member of the Committee of one Hundred—an organization appointed by the people to

FERRET OUT ANY FRAUDS

which might exist in the management of city adairs.

In summing up for the defence Counseilor Guild/made out a very strong and forcible case for the accused, declaring that there was not a particle of evidence to prove malice on the part of Mullen, that Mullen really wrote the alleged libelloussportions of the article, or that he had dong aught else than his duty to his paper and to the people.

The prosecutor made a strong appeal to the lury to convict the delendant, because, argued he, if you do not

THE BRAND OF GUILT

which has been charged to rest on the brow of the one Florian Leyers to the defendant, in presence

which has been charged to rest on the brow of the official will not be lifted off him. The jury were out but a few minutes when they returned with A VERDICT OF "Nor GUILTY."

The announcement was received by the audience with vigorous applianse, which, of course, was promptly checked by the Court. There are two other cases to be tried, but the general belief is that having failed in the one yesterday the prosection will have hard work to find a conviction.